The Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative

Conservation partners working toward a collective landscape vision and conservation goals for building ecosystem resilience

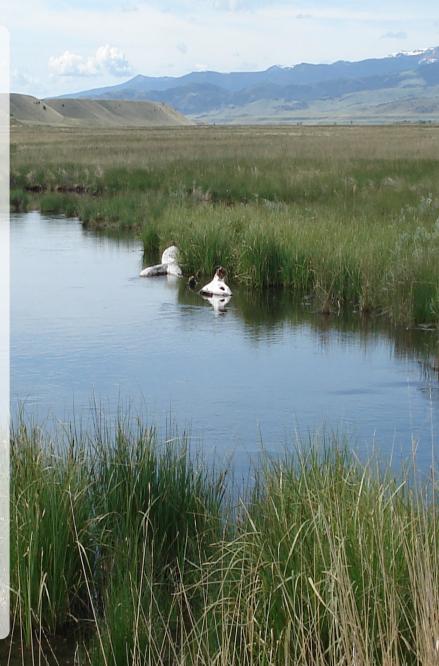


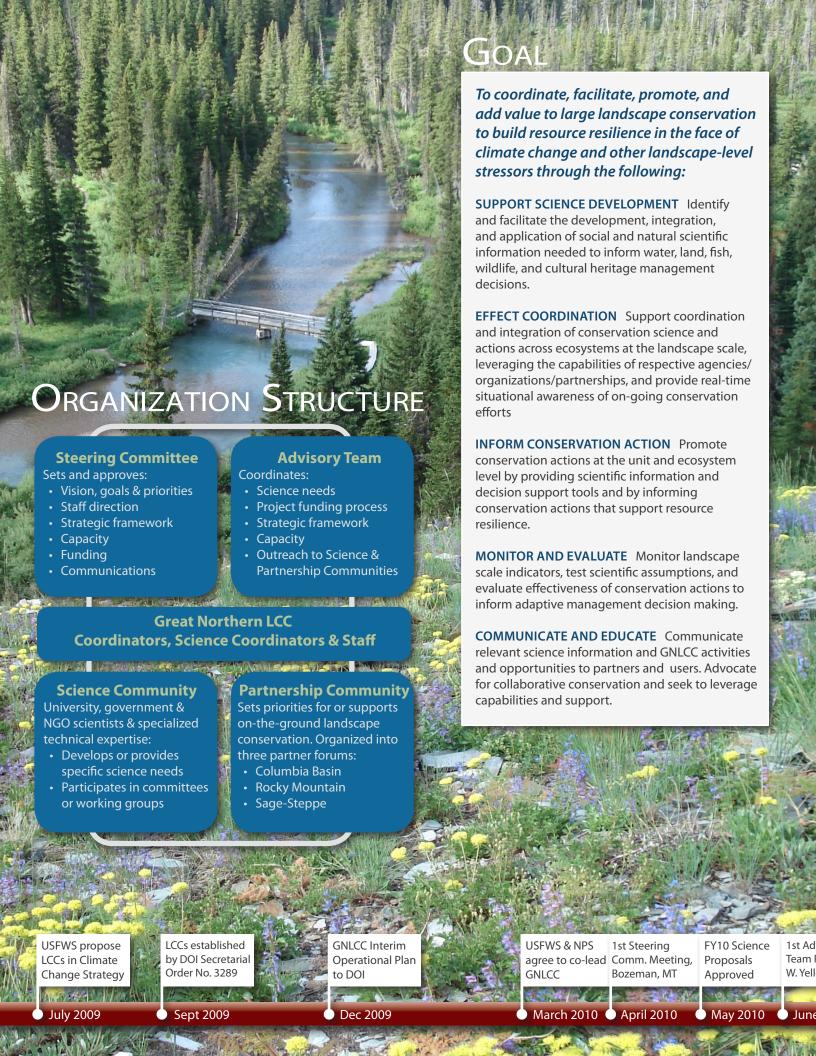
The GNLCC is partnership directed and coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service.
Partners include U.S. and Canada federal, state, tribal, and nongovernmental organizations working on landscape conservation.

The Great Northern area, which encompasses diverse habitats in parts of Alberta, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, is categorized into three broadly defined ecotypes: Columbia Basin, Rocky Mountain, and Sage-Steppe.

Partners of the GNLCC support land and water conservation through these agreed upon values:

- Ecosystems and habitats with native vegetation that supports populations of important fish and wildlife species
- Species important for ecological values as well as socially important hunting and angling values
- Rivers, lakes, riparian, and wetland systems valued for ecological services as well as for water delivery and water quality for human use
- Lands rich in cultural heritage to Native American Tribes
- Traditional land-uses such as ranching, agriculture and timber production
- Lands supporting a history of western culture



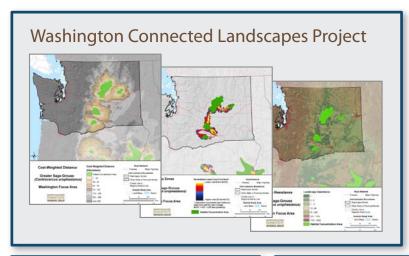


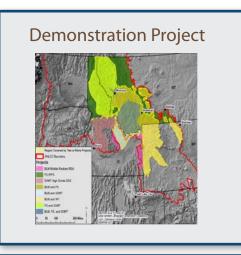
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

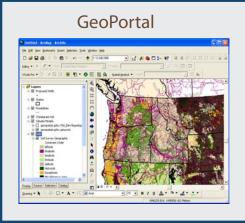
- Work cooperatively and collaboratively to improve effectiveness of each organizations' large scale landscape conservation programs and efforts
- Conduct open and frequent communications within the GNLCC network, between related climate change and landscape programs, and among the expanded climate change and landscape conservation community
- Consider and respect each participating organizations' unique mandates and jurisdictions
- Coordinate with other committees, workgroups or organizations that add mutual value, maximize capacity, avoid redundancies, and leverage resources

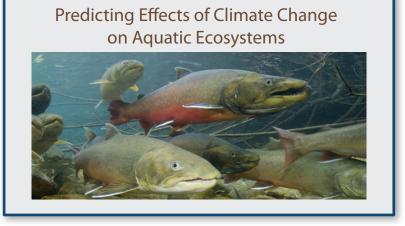
- Focus on solving scientific, ecological and biological issues to promote scientifically-sound, outcome-based adaptive management
- Respect social, political and legal limitations while promoting solutions to landscape-level stressors (climate and others) that benefit the greater GNLCC conservation community
- Be transparent in operations and ensure equal and open access

Examples of Collaboration









visory Retreat, owstone, MT **SWAP** Workshop, Bozeman, MT 2nd Advisory Team Retreat, Salmon, ID

2nd Steering Comm. Meeting, Boise, ID

Demonstration GNLCC Project launched

Governance Charter approved

FY11 Funding 3rd Advisory Guidance issued

Team Retreat, Cheney, WA

3rd Steering Comm. Meeting, Pendleton, OR

Nov 2010 Dec 2010

Next Steps: Develop a Strategic Conservation Framework

Draft Key Elements

- Collective vision of shared values and goals
- Nested conservation objectives—landscape processes to species
- Achievable conservation targets
- Cross-jurisdictional landscape issues with specific outcomes
- · Adaptive management component
- Insights and structure for communicating results
- Realistic to implement without undue burden

Vision Importance

Outcomes

Biodiversity-Socioeconomic

Theory of Change

Constraints & Opportunities

Feasibility & Effectiveness

Strategies & Results

Risks & Assumptions

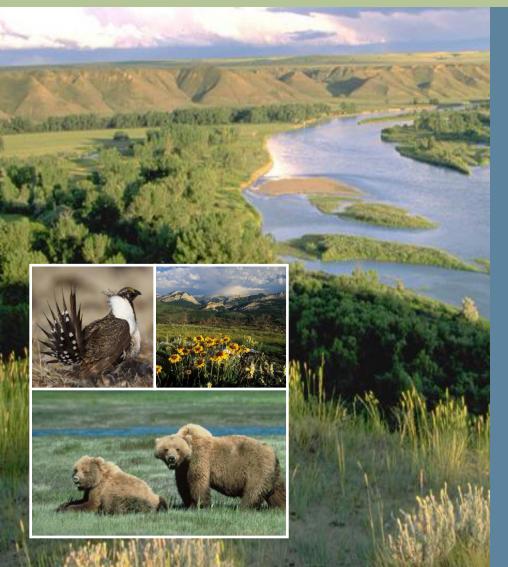
Strategy Effectiveness

Capacity & Funding

Major Steps & Actions

Capacity & Resources

Costs & Funding



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GNLCC website: http://nrmsc.usgs.gov/gnlcc

Photo credits:

Front: Riparian wetlands, M McFadzen Inside: Forest landscape, M McFadzen; Bull trout, J Sartore Back: Working landscape, BLM; Sage grouse, Rocky Mountain Front, and Grizzly bears, USFWS

April 2011